

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)
from bed shooting. And right here let me say that there are more horses injured by bad shooting, and inattention of the groom, than most people are aware of. I have been shooting horses for forty-two years, and I have never seen a horse shot, but I do know that a horse's head should be kept in its natural shape. What I mean by natural shape is this: Take a horse that has been kept shod all winter, and turn him loose in the spring to run until you see his getting tender, and then you have his natural foot to shoot. That should be the last thing in the least, but if breveted, and put on the shoe full hard, then you have what I call a natural foot.

I wish the reader to understand I am opposed to no man shooting, and then running with the rasp, instead of fitting before the rasp, for it not only keeps them closer together, but it causes them to grow thin, and their growth and thinness, and the additional punishment for the manure pile will more than pay for the labor. There is usually a large amount of litter that goes to waste that if utilized would be of great service. Straw, oats, corn hulls, etc., are good for bedding, and when the horses are big, less time is required to fit them, and you may money that is in your past for it. All who nail iron on a horse's foot don't know as much about it as they should. I may in a future letter give you my idea of shoeing shod feet, and horses for different purposes.

BRECKENRIDGE, Ky., March 28, 1861.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

CONSISTING OF PRACTICAL HINTS, RULES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Spat hawk-hawk have plowed into a compact clay soil with the best results; it rendered the soil mellow and increased its warmth.

Farmers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are giving considerable attention to the culture of joint plants. We have often wondered why some of our enterprising Kentucky farmers have not turned their attention to this profitable industry.

Aches are, for many soils, a constant affliction. When a tree or brush-hemp has been torn off, show the effects of the pruning for years. It is an old saying "The land never forgets aches."

A Wisconsin farmer, twenty-three years ago, planted a piece of land under cultivation with black locust trees. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through, and have sold for \$27,000.

A cow with three rings on her horns is six years old; with four she is seven years old. No new rings are found after ten years. The deeper rings, however, and the worn appurtenances of the horns are pretty fair indications of old age.

Farmers should be careful not to be in too close competition with each other, and not all things in common with their neighbors. If one has a certain article not wanted to sell at too much to one man, consider it three of a particular product to each of three different commission houses in the same city. It happened to be the only confinement of the kind offered. Unfortunately for him he proved to be his own competitor in the market.

In making whitewash, shake one pack of lime, and while hot add at the thickness of cream, add a pint of linseed oil and a quarter pound of dissolved glue. Let it stand a half-hour before using. This, for interior walls, is far superior to simple lime and water. It is also first-rate for outdoor work, the whitewash being perfectly adherent.

For the exterior of houses, for example, slate, chinks, white wash, lime under water; add a pound of sulphate of zinc to every pack of lime, and half a pound of salt. The addition of yellow ochre will make it a cream color, and lampblack a gray shade. These coloring ingredients are not expensive. The lampblack should be dissolved in vinegar before adding to the whitewash.

Ears in lamb should, as far as practicable, be fed and sheltered separately from the non-breeding animals, as the crowding and more rapid movements of the latter are apt to injureably affect them, while such separation, however, is not always practicable, when breeding ewes are entitled as the yearling season approaches, and which may be profitably reserved to them. Advantage will be found in subdivision of the several ages and sexes into many smaller lots, as circumstances will admit of, as such course lessens the liability to injurious contact between the different animals at the expense of the weaker ones. It also brings each animal more directly under the eye of the attendant, who will the more readily detect the first symptoms of deviating from the desired thrift.

Selective Seed Culture.

Professor A. E. Blunt of the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, gives these views on selecting seed corn: "If the stock be a healthy sun and free from injury by insects or weather, the topmost ear is always the largest, and best formed, and has the largest number of kernels, and the ears from which it came were perfect. Every variety of standard corn produces its best ear nearest the tassel for reasons that are quite evident. Being older, it receives the pollen first and in greater quantity than those below it; another reason is that it is the last to ripen, and the best, after careful examination of the ears, is always the first of those which have reached the point where the ear has the longest stalk, the next has a shorter one, and so on to the topmost one, which sets close upon the stalk. It shows also that the lowest ear is the smallest and the top ear the largest, as we receive the best of ears."

Variety of the Sunns.

Summer leaves are extensively used for tanning. The past year 11,000 tons of leaves have been imported to this country from Italy, costing \$100 per ton. Recent investigations by Wm. McMurtrie, a botanist, show that the Italian sunn, the American sunn, found growing wild over a large part of the country, are equally as valuable as the Italian sunn, provided they are gathered in June. In July the sunn is planted in shoots in the spring, in rows, and is cultivated in the same way to about the same extent as cotton. It gives a crop the second year after setting out and

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
MOUNT GILEAD, JOHN R. McARTHUR, JUDGE; HON. W. B. Haynes, Commonwealth's Attorney; H. S. Skillman, Clerk; H. B. Babcock, Master Commissioner; C. V. Morris, Sheriff; J. C. M. County Court.

MOUNT GILEAD IN EACH COUNTY.

QUARTERLY COURT.

MOUNT GILEAD IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER.

THE COURTHOUSE.

LAWYER, CLARK, ATTORNEY; H. B. BABCOCK, CLERK; H. C. LEITCHFIELD, CHIEF JUSTICE; H. C. LEITCHFIELD, HARRISON, C. M. MCINTOSH, JUDGES; H. C. LEITCHFIELD, ATTORNEY.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

HARRISON, LEITCHFIELD, CHIEF JUSTICE; H. C. LEITCHFIELD, ATTORNEY.

COURTHOUSE DIRECTORY.

CLOVERPORT.

Rev. R. C. Allen, Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a.m.; Rev. J. H. Dickey, every Sabbath night. Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning.

HOLY TRINITY—Presbyterian every Sabbath morning.

BARRETT'S CHURCH—Rev. J. T. Whitson, Pastor. Preaching every 1st and 4th Sabbath morning at 11 a.m.; Rev. J. H. Dickey, every Sabbath night. Prayer meeting every Sabbath morning.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Dickey, Pastor.

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